The Bulletin is published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) to aid teachers and students in keeping abreast of geography behind current news events.

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

of

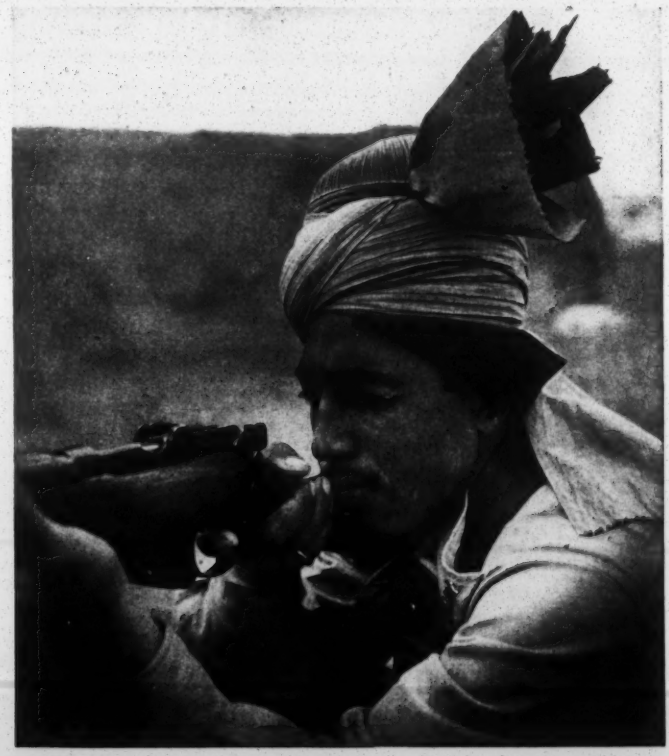
The National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

The National Geographic Society is a non-profit educational and scientific Society established for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.

VOLUME XXV October 14, 1946 NUMBER 2

	PAGE
Faeroe Islanders Vote for Independence	2
National Park Series: No. 2. Yellowstone	4
Law and Outlaw Mix in India's Northwest	6
Finland Loses Regions in North and South	8
Lost State Preceded 150-Year-Old Tennessee	10



MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS

HEAVEN HELP THE OUTLAW TRIBESMAN WHO GETS IN HIS SIGHTS!

A member of the loyal Tochi Scouts, an Indian Army unit named for a valley in the North-West Frontier Province of India, draws a bead on an imaginary enemy of the king (page 7).

the families still gather around the peat fires in their windowless "smoke rooms" above the stables.

Men of the Faeroes sometimes wear the old holiday costume of silver-buckled shoes, black knee breeches, and short jackets. Sturdy and independent, the people cling to their nationalism, celebrate by the medieval chain dances, and sing in their own tongue the ancient Faeroe saga.

Having played their part in the interwoven history of the Scandinavian countries, these descendants of the Vikings remained under Denmark after 1814. They have had a representative in the Danish parliament since 1849. During World War II, the islands were occupied by British forces.

NOTE: The Faeroe Islands may be located on the National Geographic Society's Map of Europe and the Near East. A price list of maps may be obtained from the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

For additional information, see "Viking Life in the Storm-Cursed Faeroes," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for November, 1930.

LEO HANSEN

RUGGED MEN DO "WOMEN'S WORK" WHILE HOUSE-BOUND BY WINTER OR STORM

Their "fair weather" activities might include snaring birds while dangling over a 600-foot cliff, or guiding fishing boats through the always-perilous Faeroe seas. The skill and intentness displayed in those outdoor tasks is here lent to spinning and carding.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER APRIL 27, 1943, POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.
COPYRIGHT, 1946, BY THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY. INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT SECURED. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Faeroe Islanders Vote for Independence

THE 25,000 people of the Faeroes (Færøerne), windy islands halfway between Scotland and Iceland, apparently do not know whether they are completely free or not. The following events have left a garbled situation:

A popular vote gave a majority of 150 ballots for independence from Denmark. Syderø Island, "bad boy" of the group, announced that, regardless of the vote, it would remain a Danish possession. The islands' parliament then voted 12 to 11 in favor of freedom, and took over political rule of the Faeroes. Then the mother country served notice that it still regarded the archipelago as a dependency.

Land Gives Way to Sea

The Faeroe islander's life is a never-ending battle against nature. Thundering seas pound the islands' black basalt cliffs that rise from bleak North Atlantic waters. Slowly rocks and soil are giving way before the continuous assault of breakers that throw up mountains of spray, tossed inland for miles by winds.

Islanders show visitors one rock with scarcely enough foothold for a mountain goat. It is all that is left of an island that once supported a thousand sheep. Out on the lonely moors, farmhouses are half buried in the ground and are rimmed by stone walls to ward off tempestuous winds.

Geologists believe that the Faeroes once formed part of a great land mass. Today they constitute a score of islands, covering only 540 square miles. The Viking-descended people follow a Spartan regime in which fishing and sheep raising provide the chief elements of a meager living. Faeroe means sheep islands.

Native boys swim like seals and climb like Alpine experts. Unafraid, they sail the surging waters around their islands. They know every rock formation and fjord, and the tricks of tides and currents.

Girls learn early to do their share in the Faeroe fight for a living. They knit the family's clothes from wool sheared from their own sheep. Men help with women's chores in winter (illustration, page 3).

The islands' stunted ponies—as small as Shetlands, but less shapely—are trained to drive sheep. They eat fish heads when grass is scarce. Birds that roost in cliff recesses are snared in nets by skilled hunters, who dangle dangerously at the ends of ropes. By curious adaptation, the birds' eggs are shaped like tops. They roll around but seldom off the slightly inclined ledges.

Cling to Old Ways

In Viking-like craft, inherited from Norse ancestors, the islanders reap a rich harvest in cod. Too precious to eat at home, the catch forms an essential cash export. When occasional schools of small whales approach the Faeroes, whole communities turn out for the kill.

As a Danish outpost province, the Faeroes had begun to build schools and hospitals, extend communications, and develop their capital, Torshavn (illustration, page 12). But modern ways come slowly. In rural homes

the area. One man suggested that they file claims around all the points of interest and charge tourists to see them.

But Cornelius Hedges, a Montana lawyer, claimed that such wonders should belong to all men. He said the region should be set aside as a national park, and his startling idea appealed so strongly to the other men that they agreed to work toward that end. Two years later, in 1872, Congress created the Yellowstone National Park "as a pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

The first white man to visit the Yellowstone was John Colter, of the Lewis and Clark expedition. When he told of the wonders he had seen there on his way through in 1807-08, listeners scoffed. Few people believed the "tall tales" of Yellowstone travelers until the Washburn expedition established most of them as true.

NOTE: Yellowstone National Park is shown on the Society's Map of the Northwestern United States.

For further information, see "Fabulous Yellowstone," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1940*; "Western National Parks Invite America Out of Doors," July, 1934; and "Nature's Scenic Marvels of the West," July, 1933*. *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included in the special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.)*

G. A. GRANT—COURTESY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

LOWER YELLOWSTONE FALLS TUMBLES 308 FEET INTO THE YELLOW-WALLED CANYON

UMI

NATIONAL PARK SERIES: No. 2

Yellowstone, a "Baron Munchausen" Land

WITHIN the ample confines of Yellowstone National Park erupt and steam more and greater geysers than in all the rest of the world. Old Faithful puts on its hourly show, and 3,000 other geysers play at intervals. Mud volcanoes boil and bubble, and marvelously colored hot springs build up terraces over which steaming water cascades.

This Baron Munchausen world uncannily intrudes on an otherwise "normal" western landscape of high, wooded mountains, thundering waterfalls, large and small lakes, yawning canyons, and pleasant valleys. Even without the geysers and other "underworld" manifestations, the Yellowstone region would be worthy of national park status.

Bears Are Playful, but Still Wild

Carved out of northwest Wyoming and adjacent fringes of Montana and Idaho, Yellowstone is a wild animal sanctuary larger than Rhode Island and Delaware together. Wild life—flora and fauna—lives there almost completely unmolested by man. Hikers off beaten paths see deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, moose, buffalo (bison), and grizzly bears.

The smaller bears (brown, cinnamon, and black) are bolder, more playful fellows. They are a common sight around campgrounds and parking areas, begging handouts. Association with man has taught them not to be afraid, but park officials warn that they are wild animals.

Yellowstone is the largest, oldest, and best-known of the national playgrounds. One of its famous sights is the view from Inspiration Point, a rock which seems to suspend in space directly above the foaming Yellowstone River. It faces the falls where they rush from a pine woods and drop nearly twice as far as Niagara.

Yellowstone Canyon, below the falls, is viewed from several points (illustration, page 5). The 1,000-foot slopes are carved into angles and straight lines, Gothic spires, and jutting promontories. The predominating yellows of the rocks gave the river its name.

National Park Idea Born in Yellowstone

There are half a dozen accommodation centers, with a choice of luxurious hotels, more modest lodges, or housekeeping cabins. In addition there are many auto camping areas. Railroads reach the park at Gardiner, Montana (the north entrance), and at West Yellowstone. Automobiles enter over five main roads, scenic wonders themselves.

The park's geysers are concentrated in six basins in the west and south-central portions. Old Faithful performs as the main attraction in the Upper Geyser Basin of the Firehole River. This stream flows past Fountain Paste Pot and through the Lower Geyser Basin to the junction of the Gibbon River. There, in 1870, the national park idea was born.

The official Washburn expedition thoroughly explored the Yellowstone region in that year. One night, encamped at the river junction, the members of the party began discussing what they might do to preserve

highway. A sniper's bullet, fired by a hillman in protest against a grievance, may hit an innocent bystander.

Tribesmen even make their own rifles in a primitive arms factory. British authorities permit such unlicensed arsenals on the grounds that, first, they (the British) have no rights in tribal areas; second, the guns are of inferior quality; and third, so determined is a Pathan in quest of a rifle that he would stop at nothing—not even murder, so it seems simpler—and safer—to let him make his own.

Pacifying rebellious tribes in this outpost of empire immortalized by Kipling has taken heavy toll of British blood and money.

However, during World War II, many tribesmen joined the empire's fighting forces (illustration, cover). British army and labor pay were welcome additions to uncertain incomes in this region of barren crags, rocky hillsides, and malarial valleys, where farming is handicapped by extremes of heat and cold, rain and drought.

NOTE: The North-West Frontier Province is shown on the Society's Map of India and Burma.

For further information, see "South of Khyber Pass" and "India Mosaic," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for April, 1946; and "India—Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow," October, 1943*.

MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS

IN THE COPPERSMITH'S BAZAAR SHINING WARES REFLECT THE PESHAWAR SUN

UMI

Law and Outlaw Mix in India's Northwest

IN THE North-West Frontier Province of India, where British officials have been disciplining rebellious tribesmen, planes soar above camel caravans plodding along ancient roads. The contrast is typical of many contradictory sights in this mountainous buffer land wedged between high and dry Afghanistan to the west and the valley lands of the Punjab on the southeast.

The province is split into many sections and two brands of government. Along the main highways are the settled districts which are integral parts of British India, where the king's law prevails. Scattered in an irregular pattern from the Khyber Pass south to the Sulaiman Mountains are tribal areas where more than half the region's five million Pathans live under their own ancient tribal laws. These are the Political Agencies of Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan, and South Waziristan.

The Highways Are Safety Zones

The boundaries of these tribal areas (wild and "lawless" by Occidental standards) are dictated by the rough, irregular terrain. Like parts of a picture puzzle, their edges dovetail with the borders of the districts of British India which rim the highways—the area's safety zones.

These districts are Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan. Their capital cities bear the same names.

About 12 miles east of the eastern extremity of the Khyber Pass (one of the chief gates from Central Asia to the Indian plains), stands Peshawar, capital of the entire province and India's most important frontier city. Its name means "frontier town." Through Peshawar runs the railroad from Delhi and Lahore, which terminates beyond the Khyber Pass at the Afghan border.

For centuries caravans bearing rugs from Bokhara, silks, woolens, and precious stones from Kabul and Samarkand have stopped at Peshawar on their way to the cities of central India. Hundreds of years of invasions have left few buildings of historic or architectural value in the old mud-walled city. But its bazaars still are like scenes from Arabian Nights. Tanners, coppersmiths (illustration, page 7), silk-embroiderers, and potters work at their crafts in their own special shops.

Pathans Are Close Kin to Afghans

In tribal territory, British control extends only along the narrow streamer of the King's Highway. Beyond lies no man's land where tribal council and rifle are law. In the wild, forbidding hills, slashed by passes through which came the old conquerors of India, live the Afridis, Mahsuds, Wazirs, and many other tribes commonly known as Pathans. They are close kin to the Afghans across the India-Afghanistan border.

Most of the Pathans are Moslems. Their baggy trousers, loose tunics, and long oiled hair straggling from beneath their turbans present a careless appearance that belies their fighting character.

It is the tribesman's custom to park his rifle when he enters a settled area. A traveler from "outside" is safe in British-ruled districts, but in tribal territory he takes his life in his hands unless he sticks to the

a labyrinth of wide and narrow passages. Peacetime summer travelers who sailed this way saw vacation camps and cottages, bathing beaches, yachts, and sailboats.

After August, only the inner anchorages of the region provide reasonable shelter from strong winds. Skippers are warned that this coast, with its shoals, rocks, and reefs, is generally dangerous to navigation without expert pilot assistance. In winter, the winding water lanes of Barösund are blocked by ice.

During World War I, before Finland became independent, the Russian Tsarist government fortified Porkkala Udd and near-by islands.

NOTE: Finland appears on the Society's Map of Europe and the Near East. Postwar changes are shown on the Map of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

For additional information on Finland, see "Flashes from Finland" (19 photographs), in the *National Geographic Magazine* for February, 1940*; and "The Farthest-North Republic," October, 1938*.

See also these GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "Finland Begins Its Return Journey to Peacetime Prosperity," March 25, 1946; and "Finland, Land of Farms in the Forest," November 20, 1944.

E. MIKKOLA

A HERD OF REINDEER MAKES THIS LAPP GROUP WEALTHY

The animals provide food, housing, clothing, and transportation. Lapps, a primitive and contented seminomad people living in the Arctic regions of Finland, the Soviet Union, Sweden, and Norway, wear the same clothes continuously until they wear out. Their four-cornered headgear is called the "hat of the four winds." The hardy life keeps Lapps small in stature. Their children, enlisted early in the battle for existence, often seem like little old men and women. In many sections, the living conditions of the Lapps are fast improving.

The following order form may be used (or copied) for requesting the BULLETIN: School Service Department, National Geographic Society, Washington 6, D. C.

Kindly send.....copies of the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN weekly for one school year for classroom use to

Name .....

Address for sending BULLETINS .....

City ..... State.....

I enclose, for each subscription, 25 cents (in United States or its possessions; in Canada and other foreign countries, 50 cents): Total amount.....

(Only U. S. funds accepted.)

Finland Loses Regions in North and South

EXTREMES mark the terms of the Paris draft peace treaty for Finland. The Finns would lose the Arctic Petsamo area, near their northernmost point, and Porkkala Udd, on the Gulf of Finland near the southern limits of the country. Petsamo, in an outright territorial change, would go to the Soviet Union, while Porkkala would become a Russian naval base under a 50-year lease.

Although Petsamo was Finland's northernmost harbor, it was the only one that remained ice-free throughout the year. The Gulf Stream, hugging Arctic shores, warms the near-by waters. Finnish harbors on the Baltic nearly 700 miles south freeze solidly at times in the winter.

"Finland's Burma Road" Leads to Mineral Wealth

While Finland and Russia were at war, Petsamo sprang into prominence as a back door to Finland and as a target for Soviet bombs. German planes based there attacked convoys bound for Russia's near-by port of Murmansk.

The region inland from Petsamo formerly formed a narrow corridor from the Arctic to Finland proper. The Arctic Highway, "Finland's Burma Road," ran through this corridor to connect with the country's rail system. In the Petsamo corridor are rich copper and nickel mines.

The almost treeless interior is sparsely populated by Lapps, who, unlike their nomadic tent-dwelling brothers in other parts of Scandinavia, usually live in log cabins. They survive chiefly by means of a reindeer economy, but they also farm and fish (illustration, page 9).

On the fjords, rivers, and coasts, fishing is the principal occupation not only of the Lapps but of the Finns who live in this far north land.

The Petsamo region, smaller than Connecticut, had a prewar population of about 3,400, including a few hundred Russians. It has changed hands on frequent occasions. During one chapter of its history it was known as "the common land," because Russians, Swedes, Norwegians, and Finns all claimed ownership. Finland had possessed the slice of land since 1920, when the Soviets turned it over to the new republic. Russians call the area Pechenga.

Porkkala Udd overlooks the sea routes to Helsinki and Leningrad at the narrowest point of the Gulf of Finland. The Soviet naval base site includes the tip of Porkkala Peninsula and such adjacent territory and waters as are necessary.

Russia's New Naval Base Shares Gulf with Leningrad

The peninsula faces the Estonian S.S.R.—only 30 miles away—from a spot just southwest of the Finnish capital, Helsinki. Farther west, at the wider entrance to the gulf, lies Finland's Hangö Peninsula, which the Soviet Union has renounced as a base in favor of Porkkala Udd. The word Udd means point, or cape.

The leading Soviet port, Leningrad, is situated at the far eastern end of the Gulf of Finland, about 200 miles from Porkkala.

Ranging from large and fertile islands near the shore to barren outpost rocks worn smooth by stormy seas, the Barösund Archipelago offers

a sensational escape from the courtroom. Later pardoned, he was elected to the North Carolina Senate, and became first governor of Tennessee. He appears with Andrew Jackson, another Tennessee hero, on the stamp commemorating Tennessee's sesquicentennial.

The Franklin episode, a spasm in the growing pains of the young American republic, likewise was merely an incident in Sevier's active life of politics, soldiering, and land speculation. He led 35 expeditions against the Indians. His men, along with other frontiersmen, annihilated the British at Kings Mountain in 1780. The battle turned the tide of the Revolutionary War in the South.

NOTE: Tennessee may be located on the Society's Map of the United States.

For additional information, see "Home Folk around Historic Cumberland Gap," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1943; "Highlights of the Volunteer State," May, 1939; and "Rambling Around the Roof of Eastern America,'" August, 1936*.

See also the following GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "Reelfoot Lake, Which Lured President, Was Fashioned by Earthquakes," November 5, 1945; and "TVA Geography-Makers Turn Tennessee River to Lakes," January 31, 1944.

J. BAYLOR ROBERTS

A GREAT HORNED OWL PERCHES TAMELY ON A GREAT SMOKY LAD'S HEAD

This savage bird of prey is a friendly pet of these eastern Tennessee mountain boys, who treasure the heritage of open-air freedom handed down by John Sevier and his mountain men.

NIAGARA FALLS MOSTLY CANADIAN

UNITED STATES citizens like to think of thundering Niagara as being their exclusive property, or at least half theirs. But this mighty wonder of eastern America is actually 94 per cent Canadian.

Straddling the international boundary line, the falls are split by Goat Island into two "halves." Over the United States side spills only 6 per cent of the water of Niagara River. The greater volume of the Canadian side has worn it back faster than the American, forming the well-known "horseshoe."

UMI

Lost State Preceded 150-Year-Old Tennessee

BUT for history's quirks, the "lost state" of Franklin might occupy the approximate position of present-day Tennessee, which observes its 150th birthday this year.

Shortly after the close of the Revolution, Congress turned down the coonskin republic's petition for statehood. As a result, Franklin, named for Benjamin Franklin, is now only a small-type footnote in the history books.

Franklin was set up as a commonwealth in 1784 by freedom-loving "mountain men" in what is now northeast Tennessee. They were nominally citizens of North Carolina, as most English grants at that time extended indefinitely westward. But the 25,000 settlers along the Watauga, Nolichucky, French Broad, and Holston rivers were set adrift politically when North Carolina turned its western lands over to Congress.

Jonesboro the First Capital

The federal government seemed no more anxious than North Carolina to defend from Indian attack the distant settlements along the "western waters." So the Wataugans, as the pioneers were called, took matters into their own hands. They placed themselves under the leadership of John Sevier, drew up a constitution, established a legislature and judiciary, and founded the State of Franklin. Their first capital was Jonesboro, oldest town in Tennessee.

This was not the first time the Wataugans had acted independently in their own behalf. Before the Revolution, feeling themselves orphans of the Colony of North Carolina, the men of the western waters in 1772 formed the Watauga Association. The constitution of this all-but-forgotten homespun government is reputed to be the first written and adopted by independent white Americans.

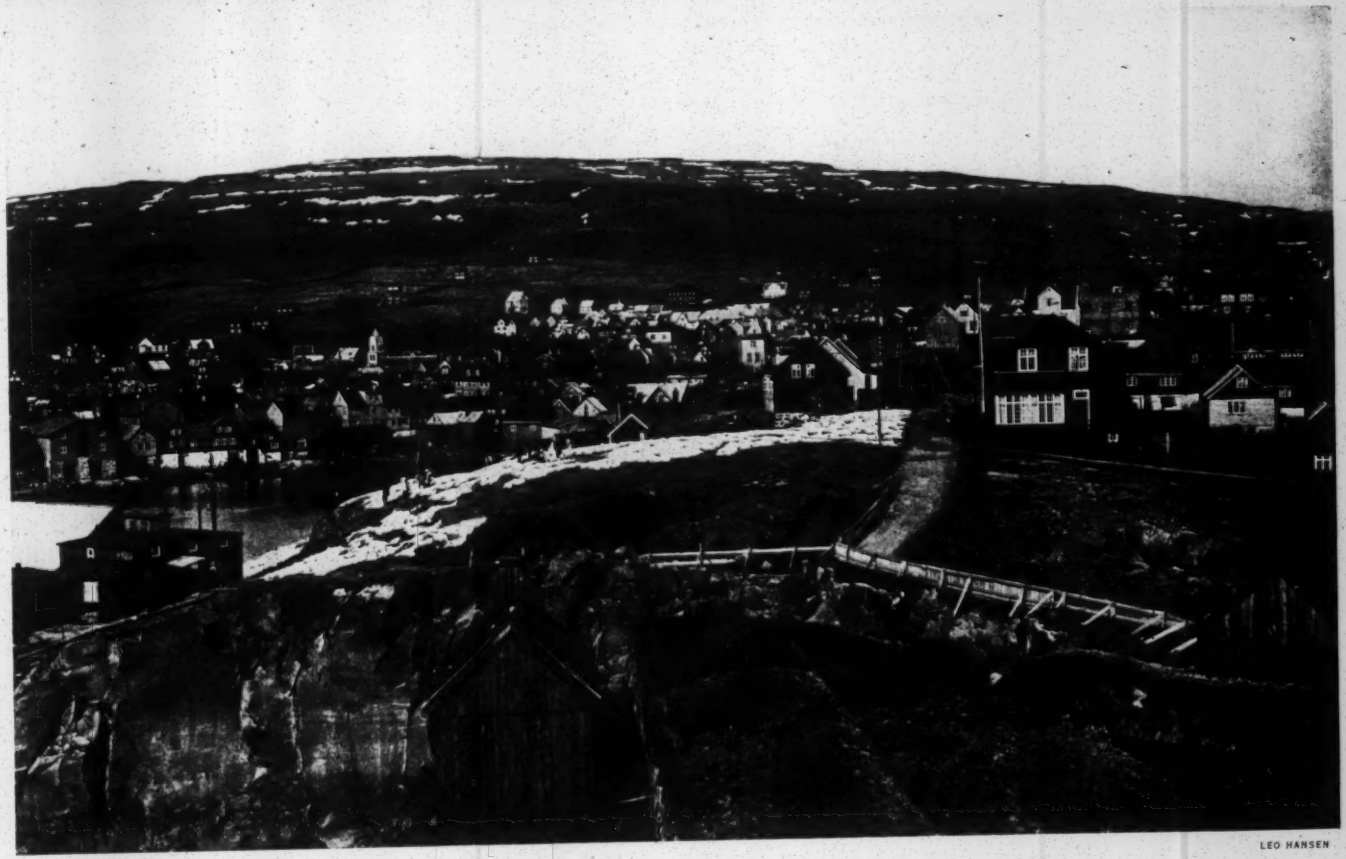
Conventional political minds of the time, however, could not accept the action of the "Franklanders." At first it was not even clear whether Franklin's leaders considered their lands as part of the United States. Apparently no one knew how far west or south the boundaries extended.

Tennessee Sixteenth State

After four years of opposition from North Carolina and the Federal Congress, the State of Franklin died in a clash of personalities within itself. North Carolina took back her western lands and held them until 1790. After six years as a federal territory, the area was admitted to the union as Tennessee—the sixteenth state.

Guiding spirit of the short-lived State of Franklin was John Sevier. He was the idol of the backwoods, the Daniel Boone type of frontiersman who itched to cross the next ridge and who gloried in fighting Indians. He moved from Virginia and settled his family on the Nolichucky River at the foot of the Great Smokies. A natural leader, "Nolichucky Jack" was drafted as first governor of Franklin. When his term expired, so did the state.

John Tipton, a neighbor and bitter enemy, arrested him for treason. During the trial in Morgantown, North Carolina, accounts say Sevier made



LEO HANSEN

VIKING ANCESTORS SET THE BUILDING STYLES FOR TORSHAVN, CAPITAL OF THE ROCKY FAEROES

Though building stone could be quarried almost anywhere, and though all wood must be imported to these treeless North Atlantic islands, still the Faeroese cling to the Norse tradition of wooden houses. Many homes have no glass windows. A room with such a luxury is called a "glass room" (page 2).

The Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) to aid teachers and students in keeping abreast of geography behind current news events.

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

of

The National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

The National Geographic Society is a non-profit educational and scientific Society established for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.

VOLUME XXV

October 21, 1946

NUMBER 3

PAGE

Slave-Keeping Lolos Lead Independent Lives 2
Peaceful Folk Live in Greek Battle Area 4
National Park Series: No. 3. Mammoth Cave 6
Cheese Is Again King in Alkmaar's Market 8
Shrimp Brings Big Industry to Louisiana 10

JOSEPH F. ROCK

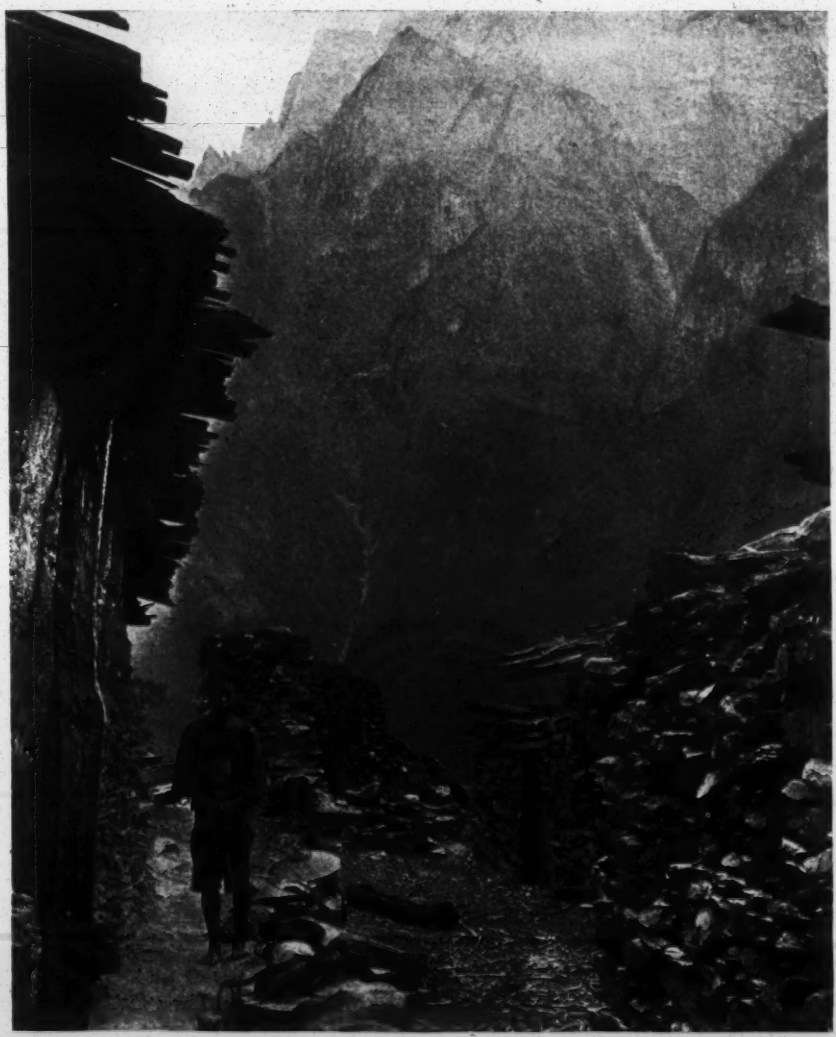
LOLO WOMEN MODEL COTTON HAT STYLES OF CHINA'S WILD WEST

In the pine woods section north of Likiang, these primitive tribespeople live in rough, nailless homes. Cane strips hold the houses up while heavy rocks hold the roof down (page 2).

among them, and their ancient historical and religious documents are carefully preserved. The National Geographic Society's library has Lolo manuscripts, dictionaries, notebooks, and other materials.

NOTE: The district inhabited by the Lolo tribes may be located on the National Geographic Society's Map of China, and the Map of India and Burma. A price list of maps may be obtained from the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

The following issues of the *National Geographic Magazine* contain material on areas of China inhabited by the Lolos and other primitive tribes: "Climbing Mighty Minya Konka," May, 1943*; "Konka Risumgongba, Holy Mountain of the Outlaws," July, 1931*; and "Glories of the Minya Konka," October, 1930*. (*Issues marked with an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.*)



JOSEPH F. ROCK

FLYING "THE HUMP" MEANT CLEARING TERRAIN LIKE THIS IN THE YANGTZE GORGE: REPORTS SAY U. S. AIRMEN WHO CRASHED NEAR HERE WERE ENSLAVED BY LOLO TRIBESMEN

UMI

2 cols

Slave-Keeping Lolos Lead Independent Lives

THE Lolo tribesmen of southwest China, who are reported from several sources to have captured and enslaved grounded American flyers, are a primitive people living under a strictly feudal system. A U. S. Army rescue team has been dispatched to try to ransom the airmen.

A few prewar explorers and missionaries ventured into the Lolo homeland—a wild, mountainous region shared by Tibet, northern Burma, and China. They found the Lolos divided into two main classes, the "Black Bones" and the "White Bones."

Caste System Allows Slaves to Improve Position

The Black Bones form the ruling group. They are served by the White Bones, who work their fields on a share-crop basis and are required to render military service in time of war.

A further subdivision of the White Bones consists of slaves, usually newly-captured Chinese. The slaves, severely treated at first, later are permitted the status of White Bones. The caste system, however, forbids intermarriage and further rise into the Black Bone group.

Like the unruly tribesmen of India's North-West Frontier Province, the Lolos—or Nosu—are a warlike people. Nominally under the Chinese, who have gradually pushed the aboriginal clans back into the hills, the Lolo country has long been closed to outsiders. Exceptions are a few authorized travelers and certain Chinese workers, admitted, for a fee, to collect skins, timber, minerals, and the eggs of the wax insect.

Intermittent war has gone on for centuries between the Chinese and the Lolos. In recent years the Chinese have subjugated most of the important tribes, using the "divide and conquer" technique of supporting the White Bones against their masters. The Chinese gain headway also by taking sides with individual tribes and families engaged in the bitter blood feuds characteristic of these people.

Normally, the Lolos lead simple but hard lives. Their rugged land of towering mountains and knife-edged gorges (illustration, page 3) is broken only occasionally by fertile valleys or natural pasture.

Lolo Lollipops Are Made of Salt

Men and women wear an enveloping utility mantle of heavy wool that keeps out cold and rain, and serves at night as bedding. Feminine headdress varies from floppy cloth hats (illustration, cover) to tightly-wound turbans of many layers. Men give their turbans a final hornlike twist around the sacred tuft of hair.

Even the best Lolo houses are poor, with little or no furniture. Around a central hearth the family eats its frugal meals of boiled corn and oatmeal cakes. Cakes of salt, obtained by barter, are an expensive delicacy, sucked like lollipops. Meat kept by the Lolos for future use is preserved by cutting it in strips, drying it, and pounding it to powder—a practice long antedating modern methods of food preservation.

In spite of crude ways and superstitious fears of good and bad spirits, the Lolos are considered an intelligent people. The art of writing is old

pastures below. Before cold winds and winter snows arrive the women build semipermanent huts (illustration, page 4).

Vlach herdsmen, crook in hand, lead their sheep and goats up and down the Pindus mountainsides. The women make and break camp along the way, do the chores, mind the children—and still find time to spin, weave (illustration, back cover), and knit the family's garments.

With dyed wool from their own flocks, they embroider bright designs on the blouses and vests. They also weave and embroider the billowy skirts, sashes, and jackets that serve for Sunday wear and festival occasions.

Portable tents, outdoor ovens, household goods, chickens, and children ride the pack mules and horses. Vlach children often start traveling before they can walk, and wolflike dogs that seem wild in the hills learn tamer ways in the settlements through which the procession passes.

The Pindus country is the most rugged and least populated section of Greece. With considerable average height and individual peaks of more than 8,000-foot elevation, the ranges raise a formidable barrier between west and east. The main pass is nearly a mile high.

Snow covers the higher mountains during long cold periods broken by brief interludes of warmth and color when flowers fill the upper valleys.

Heavy stands of oak, beech, chestnut, and pine blanket remote areas where lack of transport has retarded commercial forestry. Elsewhere barren red-brown surfaces, denuded even of soil and cut into tortuous, rocky ridges, make strange profiles against the deep blue of Grecian skies.

The few permanent villages of the Pindus Mountains follow the line of greatest water supply. They are spaced at points where springs gush from the hills, or rivers flow down steeply-walled valleys. Along the lower slopes, especially on the more rainy western side, are patches of wheat, olive, fig, and grape cultivation.

NOTE: The Pindus Mountains are shown on the Society's Map of Europe and the Near East.

For additional information, see "Greece—the Birthplace of Science and Free Speech," "The Greek Way," and "'The Glory That Was Greece'" (32 reproductions in full color of paintings by Herget), in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1944; "Classic Greece Merges into 1941 News," January, 1941*; "Modern Odyssey in Classic Lands," March, 1940*; and "New Greece, the Centenarian, Forges Ahead," December, 1930.

See also the following GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "Crisis in Unhappy Greece Recalls Country's Turbulent History," April 1, 1946; "Problem Areas of Europe: 8. Macedonia," February 25, 1946; "Allies in Europe: 1. Greece," January 8, 1945.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY PREPARES FOR BRAZIL ECLIPSE

The National Geographic Society and the Army Air Forces will join in an expedition to interior Brazil to observe the total eclipse of the sun on May 20, 1947, Dr. John Oliver La Gorce, Vice President of the Society, has announced.

Representatives of the two organizations have returned from an advance trip to Brazil, where they consulted Brazilian officials and selected a site for the expedition camp near the town of Bocayuva, about 400 miles north of Rio de Janeiro.

The "grandstand" for the celestial show will be an open field on a cattle ranch. There a score of scientists will set up a portable laboratory, transported by air from the United States. They will live in a tent community while they are awaiting the climactic moment when the moon passes between the earth and the sun.

UMI

2-005

Peaceful Folk Live in Greek Battle Area

MUCH of the reported fighting between Greek government and rebel forces has centered in the Pindus Mountains, where in normal times peaceful shepherds tend their flocks, moving up and down the slopes with the seasons.

In the northern valleys of the great range that stretches southeastward from the Albanian border to the Gulf of Corinth lives a pastoral people known as Vlachs, or Kutzo-Vlachs. They speak a Romance language (based on Latin), a fact that lends credence to their claim of descent from the Romans. They call themselves Romani, a name they gave to Romania—their original homeland. In fact, the name Vlach is simply a Bulgarian version of Wallach, meaning a person from Wallachia, central province of Romania.

The Vlachs' life, based on the seasons, is nomadic. After summering in the high green hills, they drive their flocks to shelter and hay in grassy

MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS

VLACH WOMEN THROW TOGETHER A BRUSH HUT FOR THE WINTER

None too warm for northern Greece's winds and snows, the house is not built of more durable materials because it will be abandoned in spring when the family takes its flocks to the mountains.